

worthy of notice. In the words of Stowe: "These fishmongers have been jolly citizens, and six majors of their company in 24 yeeres; to wit, Walter Turke, 1350. John Lokin, 1359. John Wroth, 1361. John Peebie, 1362. Simon Morden, 1369. and William Walworth, 1374.

I will, in the next place, point out a few of London's ancient signs, or street monuments, of which many exist unnoticed amid the throng and bustle of the great city. The representation at the top is that of the city arms as they appear at Queenhithe, or Edred's hithe or harbour. This, from its original name, appears to have retained its use since the Saxon time. Its dues constituted a portion in the dowry of the queens of England, from the time of Henry III., who compelled the ships of the Cinque Ports "to bring their corn here, and to no other place."

Adjoining the Old Temple, the first residence of the Knights Templars, without Holborn-bars, was the inn of the Bishop of Lincoln, which has given its title to the famous seat of law near at hand. This inn was conveyed in fee to the Earl of Southampton, who was lord chancellor to Edward VI. Here died, in 1667, Thomas, last Earl of Southampton. He served Charles I., and was lord treasurer in the early part of the reign of Charles II. The ill-fated Lord Russell inherited Southampton House by his marriage with the daughter of this nobleman. It was in passing this house, the scene of his domestic happiness, on his way to the scaffold in Lincoln's-in-fields, that the fortitude of the martyr for a moment forsook him, but overmastering his emotion he said, "The bitterness of death is now passed." It is from this house that some of Lady Rachel Russell's celebrated letters are dated. A former entrance of the chapel of Southampton House, appears to correspond with the moulding of the flat timbered roof, which is of the time of Henry VII. This part of the edifice retains its original proportions, except that its height is divided by a modern floor. Its length is about 40 feet by about 20. It is now used by a whip maker as his warehouse. Other portions of Southampton House have been incorporated with the surrounding dwellings, one of which contains a beautiful Elizabethan staircase. Old mouldings and panelling appear likewise in Mill's Tavern, Southampton-buildings, which house seems to have been constructed upon a portion of the ancient mansion.

The last of the bulk shops adjoining Temple Bar succumbed to the spirit of improvement in the month of April, 1846, giving a finishing blow to the operations of Alderman Pickett, who about the beginning of the present century greatly despoiled the antiquity and associations of this part of the Strand, by overthrowing the beetling fabrics of Butcher-row, celebrated as the residence of ambassadors and other eminent personages. The tenement had little to recommend it in the way of ornament, and was only noticeable from its exhibiting a solitary specimen of the open projecting stalls or bulks, which constituted the better kind of shops two centuries ago, those of a humbler description being no other than movable stands, such as now serve for the vendor of apples, fish, and vegetables, at the edge of the kerbstone. The bulk, however, was a substantial fixture, projecting well into the street, and protected from the weather by a goodly penthouse of oak and plumber's work.

Over and above its connection with the thrifty dealings of a primitive time, the bulk may be said to have obtained a degree of poetical association, from the practice of erratic authors of the last century, who were oftentimes fain to appropriate those shelves for the purpose of a dormitory. The poor scholar who, having scribbled in a tavern his epigram, his satire, his eulogium, or even his broadside, in order to provide a scanty meal; or at the emporium of the bookseller, had plied the work of translation, or toiled through the stilted periods of an up-hill moral essay, had afterwards frequent occasion to realise the apothegm, that misery brings a man acquainted with strange bedfellows, when he thus bestowed himself for the night along with the homeless wretch, or some overtaken roysterer from the tavern, to dream or watch the stars till day-break.

It is said of that manifest genius, though

extravagant, Nat. Lee, that he died, in one sense, not inglorious, upon a bulk in Clare-market, where he had sunk, overthrown by Baccus, on his way from the Bear and Harrow, in Butcher-row, to his lodgings in Duke-street. Such was likewise the frequent couch of the gifted but ungoverned poet Savage, during his pitiful night wanderings. And it is related of Derrick, an inferior bard, that having been discovered by Floyd, another poor author in both senses of the word, and being suddenly awakened, he started up, exclaiming, "My dear Floyd, I am sorry to see you in this destitute state; will you go home with me to my lodging?"

The adjoining city gate, the last of the city portals now remaining, is comparatively a modern structure, and may be said to have sprung from an humble origin, its immediate predecessor having been no other than a barrier of timber, called the posts. Yet time has indented some toothmarks in the friable Portland stone, of which the fabric is composed; and a London alderman, by widening one of the side passages, without much reference to its architectural integrity, has added to its decayed appearance. Many, however, have been the stirring scenes which this edifice has witnessed during the period (175 years) of its existence.

The barriers which preceded it were opened for the triumphal return of the second Charles, on the 29th of May, 1660. And just eighty-six years after followed a stern and rueful contrast, in the event which placed over this portal the heads of devoted men, who had forfeited their lives in a desperate effort to restore the fortunes of the ill-starred house of Stewart: a solemn and eventful epic, whereof Whitehall may be said to have witnessed the beginning, and the spot I have just described, the middle and the end.

The northern bank of the Thames exhibited in old time a series of stately edifices, extending from the Tower to Westminster, the seats of many who were most renowned and powerful in their day, and whose names are yet familiar in connection with the great events wherein they bore their part.

Among such names that of "John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster" is conspicuous. Of his palace, called the Savoy, a small fragment still exists within the dingy precincts of a coal-wharf, whence

"Forth issuing from steep lanes, the colliers' steeds

Drag the black load; another cart succeeds;

Team follows team, crowds heaped on crowds appear,

And wait impatient till the road grow clear."

Simon de Montfort, the great Earl of Leicester, had a residence on this site. It was given by Henry III. to Peter of Savoy, who founded the place so called, and bestowed it on the fraternity of Montjoy. Queen Eleanor purchased this building, and gave it to her son Edmund, Earl of Leicester; after which it was rebuilt in a magnificent manner. Here King John of France was held a prisoner, and sometime after his release, returning to this country to apologise for the defection of his son, whom he had left as hostage, he died in the Savoy. The place was destroyed by Wat Tyler in 1381, after which it was rebuilt by Henry VII. Lastly, it became a prison for deserters. Its present destination is that of a warehouse for the sauces and condiments of Mr. Burgess, a celebrated dealer in such wares, in the Strand.

I will lastly introduce to you the Bowl Brewery, an old building in St. Giles's, lately demolished, in order to make mention of a custom which has happily fallen into disuse. It was here that St. Giles's bowl was handed to criminals as their last draught, on their way to execution at Tyburn. Previously, however, the gibbet stood at the Elms in St. Giles, having been removed thither from Smithfield in the year 1413. The fatal tree was placed in the north corner of the hospital garden. The hospital of St. Giles was founded in the year 1117, by Matilda, queen of Henry I., out of the dues of Queen Hythe, or Edred's Hythe, for the relief of lepers. In 1354 Edward III. granted the hospital to the master and brethren of the order of Burton St. Lazar of Jerusalem, in Leicestershire, by which means it became a cell to that order, and continued so until the general suppression. It was at the door of this establishment that condemned

criminals are said to have received the refreshment I have mentioned. The practice was afterwards continued at an hostel which appears to have been built on the site of the old monastic house; of this, I believe, the Bowl Brewery was until lately the representative. The bowl itself is said to be still in existence, but I have not yet been able to discover the proprietor.

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ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

At a meeting of this Institute, held on the 22nd, Mr. C. Fowler in the chair, Messrs. H. B. Browning, E. Browning, and G. Soell were elected associates. A letter from Dr. Bromet was read, accompanying some specimens of silicated chalk, prepared by a chemist of Lille. The chalk was merely dipped into an aqueous solution, formed by beat, of one part of washed sand and three parts of the American potash of commerce; by means of which, as was asserted, a double decomposition is effected, and the chalk rendered hard and durable. The discoverer proposed applying it superficially also to finished structures. He considered it peculiarly applicable to delicate mouldings, which might be worked in very soft stone, and then hardened by his mixture. The expense was not great. Mr. Donaldson mentioned, that advantage had been found in dipping rag-stone, not perfectly indurated, into lime-water.

Several works, recently added to the library, were referred to members to examine, and draw out a condensed view of their contents for an ensuing meeting. As part of the same course of proceeding, Mr. Donaldson reviewed at some length the recent work on Lycia, by Lieut. Spratt, the Rev. Mr. Daniell, and Professor Forbes, which contains an account of extraordinary ruins, until now unknown. Mr. D. referred principally to Termessus, where there are ruins of surprising magnitude, comprising an acropolis, agora, and necropolis.

Mr. Godwin pointed out, that in the first volume of the work in question (p. 226), copies were given of twenty-eight masons' marks found on the stones of an old Turkish Khan, the greater part of which were precisely similar to others found in England, France, and Germany, and figured by him in the *Archæologia*; a further instance of the prevalence of the same series of marks.

Mr. James Bell then read his essay "On the Adaptation and Modification of the Orders of the Greeks by the Romans and Moderns," to which a medal of merit had been awarded.

The writer said,—The order, in Grecian architecture, constituted the chief feature, and contributed its character and proportions to the entire edifice. The column, on the introduction of the arch by the Romans, lost its importance, and together with that, its extreme delicacy of finish and proportion; in place of which luxuriance and richness were substituted, so as to harmonize more thoroughly with the sentiments of the Roman people. This change gradually led to a complete debasement of the style; the arch, after the Constantine era, gaining in importance more and more until the pointed style arose from the ruins of the classic. On the revival, the Italians by the study of the antique endeavoured to restore it to its primitive purity, and many of them were eminently successful in the attainment of their object, although the painter-architects introduced many flagrant abuses both in composition and detail.

In the north of Europe, where the pointed style had obtained a firmer footing, the change was produced by the grafting of classic details on a Gothic outline, constituting the Elizabethan and Renaissance; and, at the same time, an increased intercourse with Italy led to the adoption of the new style in all its parity, for much of which we are indebted to Sir Christopher Wren, in whose school it was thoroughly naturalized.

Since the middle of last century, the study of Grecian remains has led to the further purification of the Roman, together with a due appreciation of some of those delicate forms and proportions which were previously either misunderstood or altogether overlooked, although the feeling of the age, so far as regards detail, tends rather to imitation than to modification. To the Germans, however, was due the merit of the most complete apprecia-